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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

The space which has elapsed since the last session has been marked by no political event. The quadrennial ... Magistrate has passed off with usual excitement. However individuals may have been disappointed in ... it is nevertheless a subject of national ... that the choice has been effected ... the suffrages of a free people, ... influences which in other countries ... affected the purity of popular ...

... ful thanks are due to an All-merciful ... not only for staying the pestilence ... different forms has desolated some of our ... crowning the labors of the husbandman ... abundant harvest, and the nation ... the blessings of peace and prosperity. ... weeks the public mind has been ... by the death of Daniel Webster, ... of the Secretary of State, ... in the Executive government have ... with his family and the public ... this mournful occasion. His commanding ... great political and professional ... with true patriotism, and his long services, in the most important public ... caused his death to be lamented ... country, and have earned for him a ... in our history.

... of the last summer considerable ... for a short time by an official ... the government of Great Britain ... been given for the protection of ... at the coasts of the British provinces ... America against the aggressive ... fishing vessels of the U. States, and ... shortness of this notice, and the state ... to make it a matter of ... It was at first apprehended that ... had been ordered to the ... to carry into effect the British ... the provisions in the convention ... reference to the true intent of which ... It was soon discovered ... was the chief object of Great Britain, ... explanation of the real objects ... have been given both here and in ...

... difference, however, between the ... as to the interpretation of the ... of the convention of 1818 is still a ... American fishing vessels ... which they had more access for twenty ... after the negotiation of the treaty. In ... exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns ... Family, but the just and liberal intention ... government, in compliance with ... the true construction of the convention ... all other entry-ports to our inshore ... bound, in consequence of the opposite ... colonies. Notwithstanding this, the ... since the Bay of Fundy was re-entered ... in 1845, pursuit of the most ... and the fishing interests, ... law of 1846, the duties on colonial ... our ports were very greatly reduced ... warehousing act it is allowed ... and without payment of duty. ... fish has acquired the monopoly ... in our market, and is carried ... to the home consumption ... the capital invested, the vessels ... fishing interests, and the navies ...

... sions and the incidents above ... me to think the moment for ... consideration of this entire subject ... the coasts of the British pro... to place them upon a more ... and prudent ... A willing... such arrangement of the kind ... on the part of Great Britain ... her part to include in the ... ment, as well this object as ... intercourse between the U. States ... provinces. I have thought that ... ments may be made on those two ... that they should be con... conventions. The illness and ... of State prevented the ... the contemplated negotiation. ... to collect the information ... of such an arrangement, ... with considerable difficulty ... unable to come to an agreement ... to the two parties, con... decided in the course of the ... The control of Congress over all ... such an arrangement, affecting ... of course be reserved.

... formed a prominent topic ... ge. They remain in an ... a feeling of alarm and irri... the Cuban authorities appears ... has interfered with the ... intercourse between the United ... and led to some acts of ... right to complain. But the Cap... clothed with no power to ... ments, nor is he in any ... trol of the Spanish Minister ... Any communication which he ... ent of a foreign power is in... of courtesy. Anxious to put ... existing inconveniences, (which ... misconception, I directed the ... Minister to Mexico to visit Ha... Vera Cruz. He was respect... the Captain General, who con... fully on the recent occurrences; ... arrangement was effected. ... the refusal of the Captain ... passengers and the mail to be ... for a reason which does ... the opinion of this Government ... sufficient ground for such a prohi... to make the subject of a serious re... Madrid; and I have no reason to ... respect will be paid by the gov... Catholic Majesty to the represen... Minister has been instructed to ... subject.

... to the Captain General to add, ... ward the steamers employed to ... the United States to Havana ... ports above alluded to, been ... ness and liberality, and indicates ... of interfering with the com... ce and intercourse between ... country.

... present year official notes were re... Ministers of France and England, ... ernment of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensible to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purpose addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under the [illegible] and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive government at of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our charge d'affaires at Caracas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their payment.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought proper pursue the same course. In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro and our charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventually opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this Convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian charge d'affaires ralative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those Islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized our charge d'affaires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly-increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalemen. The application of steam to the general purposes of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our States on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great an advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed however, at the same time to give that government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a benificial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maratime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition the government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial relations with Japan.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both in consequence of our own growth and the introduction of many new States into the family of nations. In this way, the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business. If the residue of the business of that kind, such as the distribution of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copyright law, the subject of reprieves and pardons, and some other subjects relating to interior administration, should be transferred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service. I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fire-proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction, and that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were $49,728,386 80, and the expenditures of the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were $46,007,896 20; of which $9,455,815 84 was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; leaving a balance of $14,623,136 27 in the Treasury on the 1st day of July last.—Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of $2,456,547 49, and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object, whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorised by law.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was $267,240,161; and the value of domestic productions exported was $149,864,911, besides $17,204,026 of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports $167,065,937. Exclusive of the above, there was exported $42,507,285 in specie; and imported from foreign ports $5,262,643.

In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is, the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe, in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost; thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products; and benefitted by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the constitution authorises for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties however should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents; to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the Government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into new treaties of a permanent character; although no effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendly relations with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this subject.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux indians of Minnesota, have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have received their assent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the Government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed.—Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them by military force, resort has been had to conciliatory measures. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington, and whilst here acknowledged in writing the obligation of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay.—Late advices from the special agent of the Government represent that they adhere to their promise, and that a council of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangements. A general emigration may therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,522,953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres brought into market.

In the last fiscal year there were sold	1,553,071 acres.
Located with bounty land warrants	3,201,314
Located with other certificates	115,682
Making a total of	4,870,067
In addition, there were—	
Reported under swamp land grants	5,219,188
For internal improvements, rail roads, &c.	3,025,920
Making an aggregate of	13,115,175

Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 569,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1852, there were sold	248,255 acres.
Located with bounty land warrants	1,387,116
Located with other certificates	15,649
Reported under swamp land grants	2,485,233
Making an aggregate for the quarter of	4,131,253

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The apportionment of representation, on the basis of the new census, has been made by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of law relating to that subject, and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter, be granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

An appropriation of $100,000 having been made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into effect.

By the latest advices from the Mexican boundary Commission it appears that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with the western line of New Mexico, has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioner as "the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the [illegible] and so informed the head of that Department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the Commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supposed that there could be any objection to that part of the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for the payment, to the officers and agents, of the arrearages of pay which are justly due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the proviso so as to enable the Department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provision by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of affording an unfailing supply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the city of Washington.

I commend all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the District, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly-acquired territory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits.—The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians; but as fast as her settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise, the sums expended will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoisance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the re-organization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of Sept. 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws, but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the re-organization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his

(*Concluded on fourth page.*)

From the Raleigh Register.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1852. From it we learn, that there was a balance on hand, on the 1st of November, 1851, due the *Literary* Fund

	$152,851 51
Receipts during the Fiscal year	137,380 41
	$290,231 92
Disbursements during the year	161,472 33
Balance due this Fund Nov. 1, 1852,	$128,759 59

There was a balance due the Treasurer (*Public* Fund,) on the 1st November, 1851 $81,187 97
Disbursements during year 249,254 45

	$330,442 42
Receipts during year	366,728 88
Balance due Pub. Fund Nov. 1, '52	$36,286 46

The receipts into the *Literary* Fund were as follows:

From Entries of Vacant Lands	$4,814 02
Auction Tax,	623 33
Dividends, Roanoke Nav. Company	1,250 00
" Cape Fear do	1,300 00
" Wil. & R. R. Road Co.	12,000 00
" Bank of the State	51,526 65
" Bank of Cape Fear	42,576 00
Interest on R. & G. Railroad bonds	8,559 00
do Wil. & Rd. do	8,235 00
do Greens. F. College do	420 00
do Floral College do	120 00
do W. Forest College do	546 11
do Plank Road do	161 34
Tavern Tax	5,248 96
	$137,380 41

The disbursements from the same Fund were as follows:

For Common Schools,	$144,351 13
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	12,220 00
Do Building,	3,721 70
Expenses,	1,172 30
	$161,472 33

The receipts into the *Public* Fund were as follows:

From State bonds, (principal,)	$130,000 00
Do (premium,)	2,456 32
Plank Road bonds, (principal,)	20,000 00
Do (interest,)	400 95
Interest, Wil. & Rd. Railroad bonds	3,000 00
Do. Seaboard & Roanoke do	646 45
Fay. & Western P. R. dividends	7,800 00
Buncombe Turnpike	270 00
Western Turnpike	59 65
Bank div'ds (Bank of Cape Fear)	976 00
Tax on Bank Stock:	
Bank of Wadesborough	420 25
Bank of the State	2,243 25
Bank of Cape Fear	2,589 00
Bank of Fayetteville	950 00
Bank of Washington	475 00
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	875 00
Merchants' Bank of New Berne	562 50
Public tax, 1849,	1,053 68
do 1851,	171,210 15
do. additional returns for 1850,	369 68
Tax on Attorneys' Licences,	580 00
Loan, (Bank of the State,)	20,000 00
	$366,728 88

The disbursements from the same Fund were as follows:

For Hospital for the Insane	$28,918 45
Fay. & Western Plank Road Co.	20,000 00
Weldon and Gaston Rail Road,	15,000 00
Interest on Rail & Gas. R. R. bonds	33,306 00
Principal do	31,000 00
Interest on State bonds	16,243 13
do Plank Road bonds	5,966 88
C. F. and Deep River Nav. Co.	20,000 00
Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Co.	1,250 00
Neuse River Navigation Co.	12,411 33
Geological Survey,	2,150 00
Public Printing,	1,849 70
Judiciary,	28,494 69
Executive Department,	2,423 00
Treasury do	2,000 00
State do	800 00
Comptroller's do	1,000 00
Adjutant General	200 00
Librarian	75 00
Superintendent of Capitol	260 90
Governor's House	272 54
Post Office	193 11
Stationery	265 10
Pensioners	290 00
General Assembly, (Stationery,)	375 12
Sheriffs for setting Taxes,	1,459 40
do Governor's Election,	1,232 00
do Senatorial Elections,	231 35
Miscellaneous,	1,647 65
Loan, (Bank of the State,)	20,000 00
	$249,254 45

In a late No. of this paper we referred to a statement made by the Wilmington Journal, that Mr. Ashe had said in that town that Mr. Stanly had franked pamphlets &c. &c. &c.; and we stated we were authorized to say the statement, *if made by Mr. Ashe, was not true.* We omitted to state, inadvertently, as we ought to have stated, that Mr. Stanly, when he said the statement was not true, also said he did not believe Mr. Ashe had used the remarks attributed to him by the Journal. Mr. Ashe was a gentleman for whom Mr. Stanly entertained feelings of the kindest character, and who, though differing in political sentiments, had long been regarded as a friend.

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

The official returns of the vote of Tennessee at the late Presidential election sum up as follows:

Gen. Scott	58,943
Gen. Pierce	57,125
Scotts majority	1,818

The total vote is 116,068. In 1848 the whole vote of the State was 123,124.

The tide of emigration to California by way of the Isthmus is again on the increase. The steamer Georgia sailed from New York on Monday with 750 passengers, and the new steamer Uncle Sam, on the same day, took 500 passengers. The Prometheus, for San Juan, on Saturday also had near 500 passengers. The mails by the Georgia numbered 41,593 letters, and the mail matter weighed 9,464 pounds.

Cold Comfort—Stand Back!—The Cincinnati Enquirer, under the caption "A Hint," informs those actively engaged in the work of obtaining offices under Gen. Pierce, on "pretty good authority," that the General is "perfectly non-committed" in such matters, and free "to choose as reason and propriety may dictate." One thing only it says is certain, viz. "that he is likely to admire most that *retired* disposition in others which has been the chief cause of his own preferment, and that therefore he is least apt to yield *to the importunities of politicians,* or view with favor those assiduously pressed by particular cliques." Stand back, gentlemen, don't crowd! Those who keep the farthest off will fare the best!

FROM THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society on Tuesday, the 30th of November, present: John S. Dancy, President; N. W. Woodfin, Vice President; James F. Taylor, Recording Secretary; Wilson Whitaker, Treasurer; Calvin H. Wiley, Richard H. Smith, Lewis Thompson, Charles Hinton, Richard H. Battle, Alpheus Jones, and L. O'B. Branch, members; the following programme was agreed upon for the Indian Corn Sweepstakes for 1853.

CONDITIONS.

Competitors are to reside in the State of North Carolina.

Any person can signify his intention to become a competitor between the date of this meeting, and the 1st day of May 1853, by sending to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Wilson Whitaker, Esq., $5,00 (five dollars.)

Each competitor must select two or more persons acquainted with the character of his land, who shall mark off one or more acres of 70 yards square, which in their opinion will not make to exceed *three barrels* of Corn.

The plowing, planting, manuring and cultivating to be left to the option of the competitor.

Any variety of Indian Corn can be used.

The product to be gathered and measured in the presence of two or more disinterested persons, and the quantity made to be certified to by the same.

The quantity made, together with the plan pursued from the first plowing to the gathering, to be transmitted in writing to James F. Taylor, Wilson Whitaker and Richard H. Battle, of Raleigh, who constitute the committee of awards.

The competitor making the most to the acre will be entitled to one half of the sum raised subject to a deduction of 15 per cent, which will go to the support of the State Agricultural Society.

The competitor making the second best crop will receive *two thirds* of the remaining half subject to the same deduction.

The competitor making the third best crop will be entitled to the remainder, subject to the deduction.

Should evidence reach the committee of awards of unfair management on the part of any competitor, his name will be stricken from the list, and his money returned.

By order of the Society.

JAMES F. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Dec. 1st, 1852.

Central Road.—The Goldsboro' Patriot says that one thousand tons of iron for the Division from Goldsboro' to Raleigh have already been shipped, and will be delivered at Wilmington about the 1st of January. The laying of the track will probably commence soon after the beginning of February, and within the next twelve months the whole line from that point to Raleigh is expected to be in operation.

Compressional Visits to the President.—The President yesterday received visits from a large number of the Members of both Houses of Congress. The sincere respect entertained for Mr. Fillmore, even by the most thoroughgoing politicians of the party opposed to him, may be distinctly read in the faces and bearing of all when brought into intercourse with him. Now that partisan motives no longer intrude to warp men's judgments in regard to him, the high qualities of President Fillmore, both as a Magistrate and a Man, are freely and fully acknowledged. It is lamentable to think, however—and the thought will force its way in spite of resistance—how differently all this would have been, had Mr. Fillmore been put in nomination as our candidate for President. The floodgates of party wrath would have been opened upon him, and his veriest virtues transmuted into inexpiable faults. What grievous stains do the selfishness and acrimony of party politics inflict upon the history of our times!

National Intelligencer.

The Secretary of State.—We learn that the nomination of Hon. Edward Everett as Secretary of State was yesterday communicated to the Senate; and that the nomination was unanimously confirmed, at the instance of distinguished gentlemen of both parties, without the usual formality of a day's delay and a reference to a committee.

Washington Union.

A SLAVE VESSEL SEIZED.—An American vessel has been seized, and the officers and crew imprisoned, at Havana, on the ground that the ship had been sold and equipped for the slave trade. Information was furnished by the British Consul.

The officers and crew have since been released.

CUBA, &c.

If we take the Democratic papers as fair exponents of the sentiments of Gen. Pierce, we should at this time have been involved in a war with Spain. We have scarcely opened one of those sheets, which did not lavish a deal of abuse upon Mr. Fillmore for not assailing Cuba upon the instant, for the conduct of the Cuban authorities towards Mr. Purser Smith. He has been stigmatised as a coward and a knave, who has brought lasting disgrace upon the Republic. And these denunciations are invariably coupled with the declarations, that Gen. Pierce would have taken a different course, and that so soon as he assumes the reins, he will go to work to repair our national dishonor.

These people, of course, should know more about their candidate than we do. But if it should turn out that they are mistaken in their man, they will feel very foolish. It is not, however, the first time that Locofocos have indulged in bullying, and when the pinch came, backed out. They and their heroic Mr. Polk all vapored hugely about Oregon. "54-40 or fight," was the war-cry of the whole party;—we all know the result. They did not get "54-40"—and as to the "fight," they did not fight England, but took their revenge out of feeble and distracted Mexico. Should General Pierce say, that Cuba is forbidden ground, all these fire-eaters, who are now vilifying Mr. Fillmore, will be as dumb as oysters and as submissive as whipt curs. One here and there may show his teeth; but the great bulk will cower more closely than ever at his heels.

Richmond Whig.

A Tight Squeeze.—A bale of cotton was opened the other day in Cincinnati, and the body of a negro was found pressed into it. So great was the pressure, (this is not our story, we find it drifting about,) that the body of the man was not more than three inches thick!

The romance of the negro in the cotton bale will doubtless be a mine of wealth to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will in all probability incorporate it in a subsequent edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, (perhaps the squeezed up chap *was* Uncle Tom himself, or a near relation,) in order still further to depict to the world the horrors of slavery, and the brutal, murderous practices of the Southern people.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Misplaced Clemency.—Governor Powell, of Kentucky, on Wednesday, pardoned out of the Frankfort penitentiary a man named *Kyle*, who took passage in the cars for Louisville, and, before they had travelled fifteen miles, he was detected in lifting a watch from the pocket of Mr. Launtiz, the sculptor. Being arrested, he was conveyed to Louisville,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following are in addition to the copious details in the letters of our Raleigh correspondent:

The charter of the Bank of Yanceyville has finally passed both Houses.

The Senate proposed the printing of 30 copies for each member, of Professor Emmons's Geological Report, for distribution in the respective counties.

A bill to establish the county of Warm Spring, out of portions of Buncombe and Madison, was advocated by Mr. Woodfin, and opposed by Mr. Steele, on the ground of want of population. It was rejected, 43 to 5.

Mr. Bynum advocated, in the Senate, the resolution introduced by him to increase the number of Judicial Circuits, and to constitute the Supreme Court of all the Circuit Judges.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill to encourage agriculture, domestic manufactures, and the mechanic arts, in this State, made a report thereon, and recommended the passage of the bill, with an amendment. The Report and bill, which are very important documents, on motion of Mr. Cunningham were ordered to be printed.

The bill provides that whenever an agricultural society in any county shall be duly organized, according to its provisions, it shall be a body politic and corporate, and shall then be entitled to receive annually from the Public Treasury the sum of fifty dollars, on a like sum being raised by said Society, to be distributed in premiums for improvements in land, crops, implements, &c.

Mr. Murchison introduced a bill to incorporate the Upper Little River Navigation Company, in the County of Cumberland.

Mr. Love introduced a bill to incorporate the Ashboro' and Salisbury Plank Road Company.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment to Mr. Woodfin's Internal Improvement bill, to appropriate a certain sum for the improvement of the Peedee River and the Lumber River.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Carmichael introduced a bill to incorporate the Salisbury, Mocksville, and Wilkesboro' Plank Road Company.

Mr. Corbett: A bill to establish the Merchant's and Planter's Bank in the town of Wilmington—Capital $500,000.

By Mr. McIntyre: A bill to incorporate the Richmond and Robeson Plank Road Company.

The following is the vote by which Mr. Hill's new Free Suffrage bill was rejected in the Commons:

Those who voted for the bill were—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Bacon, Barrett, Black, Blow, Bryant, Bynum, of Chatham, Bynum, of Northampton, Byrd, Chesnutt, Christmas, Corbett, Dobbin, Dobson, Dortch, Dunn, Durham, Ellis, Foreman, Gaither, George, Gwynn, Hawkins, Herring, Hill, of Caswell, Hill, of Duplin, Jarvis, Lander, Long, of Caswell, Love, J. F. Lyon, W. H. Lyon, Martin, Marshall, Matthews, Mills, Mooring, McDugald, McNeill, Norfleet, Pegram, Phelps, Phillips, Puryear, Reid, of Duplin, Reid, of Rockingham, Rives, Russell, Saunders, of Wake, Sauls, Scales, Sherrill, Strange, Stubbs, Sutton, Tolson, Wilson, Ward, Wheeler, Williams, of Greene, Williams, of Warren, Wilder, Wood.—64.

Those who voted against it were—Messrs. Albertson, Alford, Amis, Brooks, Caldwell, of Guilford, Carmichael, Cherry, Collins, Cook, Erwin, Eure, Farr, Godwin, Harris, of Cabarrus, Holeman, Johnson, Jones, Lowry, Miller, Perry, Sanders, of Johnston, Shimpock, Simons, Smith, Spruill, Styles, Teague, Thornburgh, Tripp, Turner, of Iredell, Waters, Waugh, Whitehurst, Wiley.—33.

The bill was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Waugh.

By Mr. Strange: A bill to incorporate the Mutual Marine Insurance Company, in the town of Wilmington.

By Mr. D. F. Caldwell: A bill for a vigorous prosecution of a judicious system of Internal Improvements in the State of North Carolina.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Monday, Dec. 6th.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Dear Sirs: The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the improvement on Cape Fear and Deep Rivers passed its third reading in the House to-day, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Two new Bank bills were introduced in the House to-day—one to be established in Concord and the other in Wilmington;—the latter to be called the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, with a capital of $500,000.

In the Senate, Mr. Woodfin introduced a very important bill to appropriate $3,500,000 for the completion of works of improvement; $2,000,000 for the extension of the N. C. Rail Road west to the Tennessee line—$666,666 for its extension to Beaufort—$100,000 for the Yadkin—$100,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers—and $500,000 for opening the Inlet at Nag's Head!—an omnibus bill truly. The members from the West are disposed to be liberal, but I am inclined to think they will not find a corresponding liberality in the Centre and East. The vote by which the Plymouth Bank bill was rejected in the Senate on Saturday was reconsidered to-day, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill to attach a portion of Davidson county to Forsythe, was *rejected* on its second reading—yeas 8, nays 36.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner was put in nomination for Senator to-day, and the name of the Hon. R. M. Saunders was withdrawn by Mr. Love.—The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Rayner,	79
For Mr. Dobbin,	73
Scattering,	8

160 votes having been cast, and 81 being necessary to a choice, there was no election. Mr. Rayner only needed *two* votes to elect him. You may depend the Democracy looked frightened; and their countenances, during the vote, seemed to indicate that they, at least, did not belong to *"the unterrified."* Unless the Democrats can bring forward another man, it appears very evident that they will be beaten. I shall not be surprised if Mr. Rayner is elected to-morrow, provided the Democrats will consent to take a vote.

The votes for Governor were compared and counted in the presence of the two Houses to-day. The result was as follows: Whole number given, 91,570. D. S. Reid received 48,567; John Kerr 43,003. Majority for Reid 5,564. The Speaker of the Senate then declared David S. Reid duly elected Governor for two years from the first of January next. Yours, &c. E.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Dec. 7th.

Dear Sirs; In the Senate to-day, Mr. Bynum, from the select committee to which was referred the bill to authorize the business of Banking, reported the same back to the Senate with a recommendation that it should pass. I have no expectation that a bill of this kind will pass the present session. A favorable report from a select committee, I suppose, was a matter of course, and it will not, therefore, do to assume that the bill is popular because it has been favorably reported on.

The Senate has agreed to hold afternoon sessions from and after Thursday next.

Mr. Berry, of Orange and Alamance, introduced to-day a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina—a Free Suffrage bill. Col. Joyner raised a point of order upon its reception, on the ground that a similar bill had already been rejected. The Speaker decided that the bill was not the same as that rejected, and might be introduced; and upon an appeal from this decision, the Chair was sustained. Several motions to postpone were voted down; but before the question could be taken the Senate adjourned.

The Senate made a proposition to go into the election of a General Superintendent of Common Schools to-day, but the House laid the proposition on the table.

In the House, the bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company, was taken up as the special order. Mr. Avery, of Burke, made quite an able speech in support of the bill and in explanation of the amendment offered by him. The amendment proposes to strike out the appropriation of $200,000 in the original bill, and, in stead thereof, proposes to appropriate $250,000, and to guarantee the superstructure, which is not to exceed $8,000 per mile,—to be paid as fast as each ten miles of the grading is completed. The work is to commence at Salisbury, and as soon as the first ten miles are graded, the superstructure is to be put upon it, and the cars set in motion. By this plan, the road will begin to yield something as soon as the State makes its first payment. Another feature, which I regard as important, is this, that the payments on the part of the State are to be made in cash or in the stock of the North Carolina Rail Road, as the Board of Internal Improvement may think best. Mr. Avery made a strong appeal to the East and Centre in behalf of this bill, founded upon the past liberality of the West towards all the improvements which have been made in these sections. He made a personal appeal to Mr. Cotton, the member from Chatham, and told him that he (Mr. A.) had swallowed Deep River, locks and dams and all, and he only asked now that he (Mr. C.) should take down the superstructure for this Road. Mr. Cotton responded with a long and warm speech in opposition to the bill; and said he would not vote another "dime or cent" for these improvements until the State had completed the works in which she is now engaged, and was out of debt. Mr. Fagg, of Buncombe, has the floor on this bill to-morrow.

A motion to go into the election of Senator to-day, was opposed on the Democratic side of the House, and before the discussion closed, a special order was taken up. The "unterrified" have not yet recovered from the fright given them yesterday.

A communication from the Hon. William H. Battle was read to the House to-day, in which he accepts of the seat on the Supreme Court bench, and tenders his resignation of the place he now holds. Several gentlemen are spoken of to succeed him; among them, Mr. J. W. Osborne, of Charlotte, Mr. Baxter, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Reid, of Duplin, Mr. Biggs, of Martin, Mr. Bragg, of Northampton, Mr. Eaton, of Warren, Mr. Avery, of Burke, &c.

For Superintendent of Common Schools, I have heard several gentlemen named—Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, Mr. Mooring, of Martin, Mr. Black, of Mecklenburg, and a gentleman from New Hanover, whose name I have forgotten. Mr. Wiley is so completely identified with the plan, and would be so deeply concerned in its success, that I believe he would be the best appointment that could be made, and I hope he will be elected.

Yours, &c., E.

RALEIGH, December 9th.

Dear Sirs: The new Free Suffrage bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Berry, was, on Wednesday, made the order of the day for Friday (to-morrow.) By a singular coincidence, the one introduced in the House by Mr. Hill, of Caswell, having been killed on Wednesday, was again resuscitated by a motion to reconsider, and was also postponed to Fri'day! So that they will probably be acted upon in both branches on the same day. My impression is that neither will pass both Houses by the constitutional majority of three-fifths.

Mr. Bynum's resolutions, to abolish the Supreme Court and substitute a Court to consist of the Judges of the Superior Courts, after the old Conference system, were *rejected* in the Senate on Wednesday.

Mr. Woodfin's bill to appropriate money for Internal Improvements—the omnibus bill—was under consideration yesterday and to-day. Mr. Woodfin made an able speech upon it to-day, and Mr. Gilmer has the floor upon it for to-morrow afternoon.

Several matters of interest have occupied the attention of the House, but upon none of them, I believe, has any final action been taken. The Free Suffrage bill, to which I have referred, was rejected on Wednesday—the vote having stood 64 for, and 34 against it—but the motion to reconsider brings it up again. The bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company was postponed to Monday next. The bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina in relation to the call of a Convention, was debated awhile to-day by Messrs. Leach, D. F. Caldwell and W. E. Hill, and afterwards postponed to Tuesday next, when Mr. Cherry has the floor. The bill to lay off the State into fifty Senatorial Districts was also postponed to Tuesday next. So you will see that the prospect is exceedingly dull for an adjournment on the 15th inst.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Blue Ridge, was indefinitely postponed yesterday, after a long debate; but a motion was made to *reconsider* the vote, and that motion was laid upon the table. Some of the members have spoken on this bill, who are not wont to occupy much of the time of the House in this way. I may mention Mr. Carmichael, who advocated the passage of the bill, and Mr. Cook, who opposed it. They both sustained themselves very creditably. The proposed new County would have more than the ratio to entitle it to a member, so that on this ground there could be no objection to establishing it; but it is difficult to decide in such cases whether the county should be formed or not, even with the federal population. After hearing the debate, my judgment inclined me to favor the new county. Besides those I have mentioned, Messrs. Puryear, Gwynn and Dobson advocated the passage of the bill, and Mr. McNeill opposed it.

A bill to prevent the imitation of the coins of the U. S. was discussed in the House to-day, but no vote was taken upon it. Messrs. R. M Saunders, Wheeler and Erwin advocated the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Webb, Mills and Lander opposed it. The object of this bill is to prevent the coinage of gold by a Mr. Bechtler, in Rutherford county. It seems that he has been engaged in this business for fifteen or twenty years, and the currency has become a great favorite with the people of Rutherford. As the $5 are valued, out of the county, at but $4.85, they are not often taken away; and from that cause, the supply of gold money in Rutherford is not diminished so rapidly as it otherwise would be. Hence the partiality of that people for the Bechtler coin. But out of Rutherford, where it occasionally finds its way, it is complained of as a great evil. I believe, from the indications in the House, that the bill will pass.

No proposition has been made to vote for Senator since Tuesday last. E.

We have received the following letter from Col. Lillington, which we take pleasure in publishing, as affording the best evidence of his kindly disposition towards this place, and of his having opposed the charter of a new Bank solely upon principle. That opposition was even more strongly manifested on the other bill mentioned by Col. L., his remarks on which we have no copy of, our Register containing them having miscarried, and the copy we borrowed having been returned and mislaid. It is sufficient, however, to know the motives which influenced the Senator's official action on the subject:—

SENATE CHAMBER, RALEIGH, }
Dec'r 6th, 1852. }

MESSRS. E. J. HALE, & SON:—*Dear Sirs:*—I need not say to *you*, that my opposition to the bill proposing the establishment of a new bank in your town, was not prompted by any hostility to Fayetteville or her interests, or by any unfriendly feeling towards her citizens. I went a little out of my way to say this on the floor of the Senate. My remarks (with the exception of one in regard to the memorial, to which at the time I did not attach any importance, and which I know did not influence a single vote, but which seems to have given some offence) were designed to be altogether general in their character. Two bills establishing local banks had passed—a number were still on the table undisposed of—their friends electioneering for them zealously and pressing them with much pertinacity. I felt that if any conservatism was left in the Legislature it was time to appeal to it, and that appeal must be made by myself or no one, as nearly every prominent speaker in the Senate had taken the other side. I spoke wholly without preparation and with no feeling, I assure you, of opposition to the Fayetteville bank bill (which happened accidentally to be the first of those remaining on the table to be taken up) which did not extend to all the rest. You will find in the Register a continuation of the debate, and also, in another part of the paper, some remarks of mine in opposition to the Bank of the Tobaccomists to be located in the County of Rockingham—which I hope in justice to me (by way of explaining my position) you will publish in the Observer. The report is an imperfect one, but states a little more fully the grounds of my opposition to the vast increase now proposed to the banking capital of North Carolina. I am no alarmist, Sirs, but I venture the prediction that should this Legislature yield to the demand now made upon it to establish local banks throughout the State, wherever they may be asked for, they will have eventually to answer at the bar of public opinion for originating a system which at no distant day will involve us all in one common ruin. Pennsylvania and other States have tried it (years ago) most disastrously. Let us profit by their experience.

My comments upon the imposing memorial accompanying the bill were based upon information imparted to me *while I was speaking.* They were perhaps stated more broadly than my informant designed they should be. I laid but little stress upon them, and certainly intended no reflection upon any of my Cape Fear friends, who are all endeared to me by old associations.

With sincere good wishes for the continued prosperity of your thriving and rapidly increasing town, where I have spent many pleasant hours,—believe me,

Yours truly,
JNO. A. LILLINGTON.

"FREE SUFFRAGE."

The defeat of the Free Suffrage Bill has thrown the Editor of the "Standard" into a spasmodic fit of wrath and indignation. The High Priests of the Party, and especially His Excellency *de jure*, appear to be in deep distress! All hope of consolation has fled, and a heavy cloud of despondency has settled upon the future plans and prospects of the "unterrified." And this brought about, too, by one of their own household! *"Et tu Brute!"* drops in deep, guttural tones from the lips of every one, who, confiding in the power and infallibility of the "Standard," had, but a week or two since, proclaimed with an arrogant air of triumph, "Free Suffrage SHALL pass!"

It is well known that the Senator from Warren, (Mr. Edwards,) was elected on the ground of his opposition to this measure. He and his friends, no doubt as true "Democrats" as any in the State, made that the main issue in the campaign. This was known to *the Party*, when the Legislature convened, and with such knowledge they voted for him for the Speakership of the Senate. On Friday last, the vote was taken on the Free Suffrage Bill, and stood 33 *for* and 15 *against* it. The vote of Speaker Edwards for the measure would have given the constitutional majority. But true to the principles he professed before his constituents, and shrinking from no just responsibility, his vote was withheld, and Free Suffrage was defeated! By this act,—done in accordance with the will and wishes of his constituents—Mr. Edwards has brought himself under the heavy and galling fire of his own Party battery. The "Standard" pours a broadside into him with a most terrific vengeance:

"The Speaker (Edwards) in declining to vote, DELIBERATELY DEFEATED THE BILL! *if he had voted in the affirmative the bill would have passed.*"

Again:

"This is no time to argue the question. A great principle of free government has been *outraged, trampled down, spurned* from the Senate Chamber, by the ARROGANT and SELF SUFFICIENT FEW!"

Then how stands the matter? If the Speaker's vote could have secured the passage of the bill and he *deliberately* withheld that vote, was not the bill defeated by the *Speaker?* Of course, this is the very conclusion to which the "Standard" has come. There is, however, another sequence resulting from this admitted fact which the Standard and his Party cannot evade, viz: *that the bill was defeated by a Democrat!* This very Democrat *the Party* voted to place in the Speaker's Chair, endorsing the genuineness of his Democracy, and giving weight to his opinions on all subjects, whether connected with State or National politics, by clothing him with the honor and power of a high office! How can the leaders in the Senate shrink from the responsibility of this endorsement? They knew his opinions, he made no concealment of them, he is above such concealment,—but in the face of such facts, they gave him high station, endorsed his soundness as a Democrat, and yet whilst it is admitted that *he* defeated Free Suffrage, the Organ of the Party, good at all the tricks and chicanery of partizan warfare, would fain make the impression that Whigs and Whigs only should be held accountable for this result! But the Standard cannot now retrace its steps. He has himself fixed the responsibility. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom."—*Ral. Reg.*

FREE SUFFRAGE KILLED.

The Free Suffrage Bill is dead. Alas! poor Yorick! who would have thought, after all the vaporing of the Standard about the *responsibility of the Whigs*, and the "seven thunders uttering their voices," that this measure would owe its death to the vote of a *Democratic Speaker*, and that the Democratic party itself would be accessory to, and responsible for its defeat? Such is the fact. They knew the Hon. W. S. Edwards, as sound, able, patriotic and [illegible] Democrat as any that can be found in the State, when he was elected, in as decided a Democratic county as any in the State, upon that issue; they knew the fate of that measure might be decided by the presiding officer of either branch of the Legislature; they knew it would be a close vote, and such would probably be the case, and yet, with a knowledge of all this, they unanimously elected Mr. Edwards President of the Senate! We [illegible] the Standard will thunder no more denunciations against the Whig party, or its opposition of it opposed to *free suffrage.*—*Reg.*

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS met on Monday the 6th inst. In the Senate, the Hon. Wm. R. King [illegible] pro tempore, and 44 other Senators [illegible] including Mr. Mangum of this State, who [illegible] ger took his seat on Tuesday.

A long debate arose on the [illegible] Mr. Dixon of Kentucky [illegible] seat. He was elected by the Legislature to succeed Mr. Clay, who, [illegible] death, had resigned his seat, the [illegible] take effect on the 1st of Sept. [illegible] ture elected Mr. Dixon to fill the [illegible] the 1st of Sept. In the [illegible] died, and the Locofoco Governor [illegible] Meriwether to serve till the 1st [illegible] did. When Mr. Dixon appeared [illegible] seat, Mr. Meriwether was [illegible] but Messrs. Gwin, Weller [illegible] that the Governor's appointment [illegible] to the seat for the entire term. Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Mason [illegible] others argued in favor of Mr. Dixon.

In the course of Mr. Mason's [illegible] lowing amusing passage:

Sir, it is certainly true [illegible] on strange times—upon a political earthquakes, and [illegible] men collected from all parts [illegible] every stripe, with principles [illegible] in loving, harmonious [illegible] gratifying to every philanthropist [illegible] seen nothing in the world [illegible] simulated in character to it, [illegible] a little extract from a report [illegible] telligent and scientific officer [illegible] a book in high request here [illegible] —Mr. Stansbury's report. [illegible] his travels in the Salt [illegible] with a scientific corps, for the [illegible] lake, they fell upon a region [illegible] dog, the rattlesnake, and [illegible] shelter in the same neighborhood [illegible] gether, while the fangs of the [illegible] stricken upon either of its [illegible] sir, that seems to be perfectly true [illegible] we have seen in our political [illegible] shall not have occasion to [illegible] desire now to make a political [illegible] bly arise to the dignity of [illegible] spect—though this mixed [illegible] like that apparently unnatural [illegible] diggings, I undertake to [illegible] twenty months the rattlesnake [illegible] strike his fangs upon the [illegible] and the blind owl of [illegible] will also receive a similar [illegible] That prediction may go for what it is worth; if I attain the reputation of a prophet in all events consol me in my retirement.

Before the question was [illegible] Message was received and read.

On Tuesday and Wednesday [illegible] election was again discussed [illegible] Messrs. Jones, Badger, and others [illegible] tion of Mr. Badger, it was postponed.

Mr. Clemens introduced a [illegible] forring the rank of Brevet Lieutenant [illegible] Major General Winfield Scott.

In the House of Representatives [illegible] (including all from North Carolina [illegible] well,) appeared in their seats.

After drawing for seats & [illegible] Message was read.

On Tuesday, on motion [illegible] to committees, Mr. Brooks [illegible] select committee on elections [illegible] reduce the revenue, by extending [illegible] articles, especially of raw materials [illegible] turing, but also to reduce duties on [illegible] tions of foreign manufactures. After [illegible] ble debate the motion was [illegible]

The Speaker appointed the [illegible] Committees, very much as [illegible] believe.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The vernal grove, with [illegible]
Sweet music makes [illegible]
The gurgling rills and [illegible]
To meditation sweet [illegible]

The passions all are [illegible]
Envy and hate, low [illegible]
Sweet lullaby, forever [illegible]
To strife and discord [illegible]

Contemplative I roam [illegible]
And lose myself in [illegible]
A book, a vale, a grove, [illegible]
Gives ecstacy in all its [illegible]

The river in majestic flow,
The mountain-top, crowned by the
The variegated covenant bow,
The deep ravine, sing [illegible]
I would not for the world [illegible]
Deny my soul of so much [illegible]
It gives to life its sweetest [illegible]
And feeds the mind [illegible]

Nature! in all thy works I [illegible]
The only good bereft of [illegible]
An empty void the mind [illegible]
'Tis thou alone this void can [illegible]

Robeson Institute, Dec. 11th, 1852.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring to turn his attention to Farming, offers for sale his SAW MILL, situated on the North side of Big Rockfish, about 2 miles from Murphy's Paper Mill. Persons wishing to purchase will please address the subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. SMITH MALLETT.

Nov. 10, 1852.

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor [illegible] in Carolina College, would respectfully [illegible] that he has located in Fayetteville for the [illegible] teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive names of those who wish their daughters [illegible] this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music in connection with instructions on the Piano.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very [illegible] terms.

Dec. 7, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against [illegible] Note or Notes purporting to be signed [illegible] no Note of MINE is in EXISTENCE unpaid.

ARCH'D MALLOY.

Robeson county, Dec. 8, 1852.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1852.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We had the pleasure on Wednesday last, of hearing the admirable Address, delivered before the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, by HENRY ELLIOTT, Esq. Those who know Mr. Elliott, as one of our most successful Farmers in this part of the State, as one who has long been noted for an unusual attention to the moral training and physical comforts of his slaves—for the superior quality of his stock, and the abundance of his crops;—as, moreover, one of the best and most liberal patrons of the press in this part of the State,—expected a practical Address, the results of his own experience and observation. And they were not disappointed. It gave decided satisfaction to a large auditory. The Society ordered it to be published in pamphlet form for circulation in the County.

PINE LAND COUNTRY.—Circumstances, which stand most prominently our Plank Road improvements, have opened the eyes of the people to the immense value of our pine forests and pine lands. There are a few among us who have entertained a proper idea of their value, prominent among whom we may name the Hon. Robert Strange; but with the public generally they have been little appreciated; that within our knowledge any number of thousands of acres have been sold from one cent to twenty-five cents an acre, and some of the same lands bring from five to fifty dollars an acre. Indeed we have heard that fifty dollars exceeds even this. A large body of pine lands was sold for taxes, some years ago, and brought three dollars and a half. The same property has been sold within a few days, without any improvement whatever, for *Eight Thousand Dollars*.

There can be no question, that within the last two years the lands along the line of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road in this county, almost double in value. We speak so confidently as to other counties, that *the road is already worth more than the cost of it and through the county*. And this is no extravagance, but is forced upon the public in all its publicness, by the intrinsic value of the pine forests of those lands. The country, for six-teen miles, has been thrown open to the production and transportation of articles which previously could not be brought to market. We may instance Turpentine, which is too heavy for transportation long distances over bad roads. But upon the Plank Road it will bear the charge of Fifty cents per barrel for carrying up *sixty miles* from this place. When the increase of profit of the turpentine business is considered, we may well felicitate the country on a work which has opened at least fifty-sixty miles to its production.

Add to this the rise of land being sufficient West of the road, we might refer to the increase of business, to the consequent occupation of new dwelling, and store, and shop, and to the great improvement in the price of real estate, of our own. These advantages would compensate the money invested in the Road, even if the stock were worthless. But so far from that, it pays 6 or 8 per cent. stock, and worth its par in the market.

It is not here only that such effects are produced. We conversed a few days ago with a gentleman who visited Charlotte, N. C., twice recently—once a week before the South Carolina rail road was opened to that place, and once three weeks afterwards. He says it was not the same place. When every thing looked dull and dead on his first visit, all was bustle and life on the second. The streets were full of wagons with abundance of produce; every place of business was occupied. But it was not in this only that the change was visible. In the country around, a few years ago, almost every farmer was ready to sell land for little or nothing, and scarcely at that only wanted to buy. Now lands are in demand, at unheard of prices for that section of the State.

Are not such results as these encourage us to undertake that far more important work, a Rail Road to the Coal Mines? Who can doubt that the advantages of this improvement would far exceed those of the Plank Roads we have already accomplished? And if so,—if the expenditure of a million of dollars will increase the value of property at least half a million, and still leave the Plank Road worth its cost, who can hesitate to put his shoulder to the work? Let us accomplish this work, and Fayetteville will yet realize all the prosperity which our most sanguine hopes have pictured.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—A bill is before the Legislature of South Carolina to subscribe $250,000 to the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston to the Wilmington and Manchester Road. The city of Charleston having already subscribed $250,000, and individuals $350,000 this State subscription will put the work beyond doubt.

The bill imposes a condition to the subscription, that the road shall connect with the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road. This is for the purpose of turning the trade and travel of the Cheraw and Darlington road *to* Charleston and *from* Wilmington.

CAN ONE RAIL ROAD CROSS ANOTHER?—This question has been argued before a committee of the Legislature of South Carolina, Mr. Pettigru, for the N. E. Rail Road, maintaining the affirmative, and Mr. Spain, for the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the negative. The majority of the committee in both Houses has decided the question in the affirmative, and has resolved to amend the charter of the North Eastern Road so as to give it the right to cross. It is thought that the question will be referred to the Courts.

GEN. A. Wade, of Wilmington, N. C., was seriously injured on the head, losing an ear, &c. by a blow from an iron bolt in a collision of two cars on the Fulton Ferry, New York.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.—It is a significant fact, that the first time Mr. Dobbin voted for Senator was on Monday last when Mr. Rayner came so near being elected. If Mr. Dobbin had not voted on that occasion, 159 votes only would have been cast, of which 80 would have been a majority. Mr. Rayner had 79; and then if Mr. Mills had changed his vote from Clingman to Rayner, (a possible thing, as Mills was elected as a Whig,) it would have secured his election. The fear of such a result, probably, induced Mr. Dobbin to vote, which it was not his interest to do so long as he himself was ahead. Didn't the democracy receive a fright?

We learn that Mr. Rayner received every Whig vote which was given, except that of Mr. Mills. Mr. Dobbin received the Locofoco vote, except Mr. Watson, of Johnston, and Mr. Cotton, of Chatham, who voted for Mr. Shepard; Mr. Byrd, of Yancey, for Mr. Clingman; Mr. Love, of Haywood, and Mr. Christmas, of Warren, for Mr. Saunders; Mr. Saunders, for Mr. Craige; and Mr. Dobbin, for Gov. Reid.

Gen. Saunders is severely assailed by the Locofoco press generally—the Wilmington Journal, Goldsborough Republican, Fayetteville Carolinian, Warrenton News, Elizabeth City Pioneer, and the Petersburg Democrat, all apply "the lash," as they express it, with a hearty good will to the back of "old Roan." Lay it on, gentlemen! the old fellow's political sins, for twenty-five years past, deserve all the lashing you can bestow.

LOCOFOCO GROANS.—The Raleigh correspondents of the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian let off a little of their indignation against Gen. Saunders and his friends who refuse to vote for Mr. Dobbin. He of the Journal says,

"If Gen. S. and Watson had voted with their party to-day, Mr. Dobbin would have been elected. I am not much surprised at Gen. Saunders's position—he has claimed to be *dictator*; but, failing to accomplish his sinister designs, he pants for revenge. I still believe Mr. Dobbin will be elected. If he is not, and a Whig *is*, the curse of the Democracy of this State will rest upon the heads of such *influential* men of the party, thro' whose treachery he may be defeated." Again: "I have never witnessed a deeper indignation than now exists with the Democratic party proper.—*One* man seeks the office of Senator, and is told that another is preferred. Becoming enraged he swears he'll stab and wound, if he cannot kill, the main party."

The Carolinian writer says,—

"Messrs. Cotton, Watson, Love, Byrd, and Christmas still refuse to vote for Dobbin. Love does not hesitate to declare his intention to vote for Rayner on the next ballot. If he does, he will place himself exactly where his heart has always been, with the whig party.

"Those who are now voting for Mr. Dobbin, if necessary, will stand by him to the last day of the session. We have had everything to contend against—not only the opposite party, but many of our own prominent leaders—not only has Saunders and Shepard distracted us, but *. *. *. and *. *. are here hanging on, anxiously hoping for the abandonment of Dobbin, expecting that they will be taken up next and run.

"The withdrawal of Judge Saunders on Saturday last has had no salutary effect. If he had withdrawn after the first two or three ballots, there would have been a hope of the union of the "independent order of outsiders" (as they term themselves) and the democratic party, but he persisted in fanning the flame of discontent until it produced a division almost irreparable," &c.

[Walter F. Leak and Burton Craige, Esqs. are the gentlemen supposed to be indicated by the above blanks in the Carolinian's correspondence.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The brief but hearty commendation which we expressed on issuing President Fillmore's Message on Tuesday last, is echoed in all the Whig papers which have since come to hand. Among the comments we may quote from the National Intelligencer the following sentence:—

"Seldom have we met with a State Paper combining, so admirably as it does, valuable information as well of the State of our Foreign Relations as of our Domestic Interests, with wise recommendations in regard to both, and uniting withal the soundest views of the true interests of our own People, and of the mission of this Government upon earth."

And from the Baltimore Patriot,—

"A noble and truly patriotic spirit—the spirit of George Washington itself—pervades and animates the words of wisdom with which President Fillmore here points out the duties, the responsibilities and the rights of all independent nations to govern themselves, and to take care of themselves."

The Message is indeed the crowning act of a a President who has more faithfully performed his duty, under trying circumstances, and with less reference to his own than than the good of the country, than any President since WASHINGTON.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of *five* per cent.

Dividend.—The Merchants' Bank at Newbern has just declared a dividend of four per cent. on its Capital Stock for the last six months, payable on demand.

Counterfeit $20 notes on the South Western Rail Road Bank of South Carolina have been detected in Charleston. It has two vignettes, one of Washington and one of Ceres, whilst the genuine notes have four small vignettes, entirely different.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A teacher in Hyde county named Lassiter was killed last month by Washington Carrowan, a Keyukeh Baptist Preacher. Lassiter had prevented Carrowan from murdering his own wife, whom he had knocked down with a chair, and beaten severely with a heavy stick. A few days afterwards, Lassiter passed the house of Carrowan, who took his gun, pursued him, shot him, and threw his dead body in a swamp.

Carrowan has escaped. It is supposed he is making his way South.

The Hon. J. L. Manning has been elected Governor and J. H. Irby Lieut. Governor of South Carolina.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The Commandants of the National Guards at Tamaulipas and Guadalajara have declared in favor of the recall of Santa Anna, as President of Mexico. And the impression prevails that he will be recalled.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Several letters from our Correspondent will be found on the preceding page. The following is the latest. The reader will be surprised to see that Kossuthism, after being dead and buried elsewhere, has been revived in our Legislature:—

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 11th.

Dear Sirs: The proceedings of the Legislature for the two last days furnish but little interest. In the Senate the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road bill is under consideration, and has elicited some discussion. On Friday, on motion of Mr. Steele, it was amended by striking out the portion providing for a transfer of the State's stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. An amendment was offered by Mr. Bower, of Ashe, to strike out the 34th section, which provides for a transfer of the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road; but this was rejected. To-day Mr. Hoke of Lincoln offered an amendment to appropriate $2,000,000 for an extension of the North Carolina Road to the West; and upon this amendment a discussion ensued, which may be continued for several days.

The Senate made a proposition to go into the election of a General Superintendent of Common Schools on Monday next, which was concurred in by the House.

In the House, a bill to secure a Homestead to the citizens of this State has been under discussion for the last two days, and, after having undergone some amendment, was again referred to the Judiciary Committee with the view of bettering it. The bill has many warm friends in the House, and if it had been taken up earlier in the session I should have some hopes of its passage. Messrs. Cherry, Spruill, Albertson and Phillips have thus far advocated the bill; and it has been opposed by Messrs. D. Reid and George. The speech of Mr. Albertson is admitted on all hands to have been a very able one.

The Free Suffrage bill has been again postponed. The motion to re-consider came up as the special order on Friday, and, on motion of Mr. Avery, was laid upon the table—yeas 56, nays 52.

On Friday, Mr. Leach of Davidson introduced some non-intervention resolutions, and, singular to relate, they met with opposition! Mr. McNeill of Robeson broke ground against them, basing his opposition on the inexpediency of adopting them. He took occasion to express his admiration of Kossuth's talent, and said he should like to be Kossuth—that he did not blame him for getting money as he did. Mr. Hill of Duplin followed up the opposition by offering an amendment which affords, itself, a strong argument in reply to the speech of Mr. McNeill. As I understood it, it was Kossuth's doctrine of intervention, brought forward in a tangible shape, and that, too, by a member of the N. C. Legislature! If the doctrine is getting a foothold here, is it not highly expedient for our Legislature solemnly to declare their adherence to the doctrines laid down by Washington,—that a recurrence to his wise counsels may check the advance of opposite sentiments?—The amendment offered by Mr. Hill was a request that our Senators and Representatives in Congress would protest against the change of the French Republic into an Imperial Monarchy! The question was not taken on the amendment when the House adjourned on Friday, and the subject has not been resumed since. Those who advocated the resolutions were Messrs. Collins, Leach, and D. F. Caldwell.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendment made by the House to the bill to repeal the act to establish the county of Jackson; and to-day the House resolved to adhere to its amendment. What the issue of this disagreement will be, I am not prepared to say.

The Governor, yesterday, communicated to the Legislature the fact that the individual stockholders in the North Carolina Rail Road Company had paid in $500,000 of their subscription, and that the Board of Internal Improvements had, in compliance with the charter, subscribed $2,000,000 in the stock of said company, in behalf of the State. A resolution passed three readings in the Senate to-day, which authorizes the Treasurer to pay $100,000 on said subscription out of the money now in the Treasury, to be refunded when the bonds, authorized to be issued, have been sold. Yours, &c E.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.—We present below, the votes of each District in August and in November. The first statement is prepared according to Mr. Thompson's plan, and is substantially correct. We would only remark that in the 4th District the vote of Orange and Alamance is put down as the vote of Orange. The Loco majority in this District is so large however, that it is not affected. In the 5th District we omit the vote of Alamance, which we cannot obtain apart from Orange. If counted it would diminish the Whig majority probably some 150 or 200 votes.

The second statement is prepared for Mr. Berry's plan.

	August. Kerr.	Reid.	November. Scott.	Pierce.
1st District.	4809	4798	4710	4768
Whig maj. in August, 11. In Nov. 442.				
2d District	4327	6725	4366	6003
Loco maj. in Aug. 2398. In Nov. 1637.				
3d District.	4631	6817	4745	6743
Loco maj. in Aug. 2186. In Nov. 1998.				
4th District.	4326	8393	4171	7489
Loco maj. in Aug. 4067. In Nov. 3318.				
5th District.	4765	4534	4427	3572
Whig maj. in Aug. 231. In Nov. 855.				
6th District.	6502	6199	6082	4376
Whig maj. in Aug. 323. In Nov. 1706.				
7th District.	5725	6114	5026	4441
Loco maj. in Aug. 389. Whig Maj. in Nov'r, 585.				
8th District.	7670	4836	5531	2853
Whig maj. in Aug. 2834. In Nov. 2678.				

	August. Kerr.	Reid.	November. Scott.	Pierce.
1st District.	6869	5361	5016	3007
Whig maj. in August, 1508. In Nov. 2009.				
2d District.	5653	6617	4759	4584
Loco majority in August 964. Whig maj. in November 175.				
3d District.	5151	6392	4905	5114
Loco maj. in Aug. 1241. In Nov. 209.				
4th District.	8139	4325	7497	3265
Whig maj. in Aug. 3814. In Nov. 4232.				
5th District.	3591	7508	3720	7254
Loco maj. in Aug. 4017. In Nov. 3534.				
6th District.	4462	6935	4357	6323
Loco maj. in Aug. 2473. In Nov. 1966.				
7th District.	4759	5880	4882	5340
Loco maj. in Aug. 1121. In Nov. 458.				
8th District.	4122	5136	3922	4858
Loco maj. in Aug. 936. In Nov. 1014.				

Mr. Thompson's plan secures the 2d, 3d and 4th Districts to the Locofocos by large majorities—the 1st, 5th and 6th to the Whigs by comparatively small majorities—and leaves the 7th District doubtful, as it gave a Loco majority in Aug. and a Whig majority in November. The 8th District is largely Whig, but is represented by Mr. Clingman.

Mr. Berry's plan is a curiosity, and entitles the ingenuity of the author to high praise. In a State giving a Locofoco majority of 500 in Nov., he has arranged the Districts so as to make *one* Whig District besides Clingman's! His ingenuity is only surpassed by his simplicity in supposing that such a plan would be ratified by a Whig House of Commons.

GEN. EDNEY.—We learn from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, that "It is announced upon authority that Mr. Edney, of North Carolina, who was nominated and confirmed as *Charge d' Affaires* to Guatemala, at the heel of the last session, will not proceed upon that mission, for reasons which are understood between him and the Executive.

The correspondent thinks that the Locofoco Senate will not fill this place, or that of Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S., (vacant by the death of Judge McKinley,) till after Pierce comes in to nominate Locofocos.

THE FRUITS.—Rowdyism is showing itself in most hideous features in the Northern cities. In Baltimore, the outrages which occur daily and nightly in the most public streets are such that thousands of pistols have been bought by peaceable individuals for protection, and few men are so imprudent as to walk the streets at night without arms. The bands of rowdies who assault, and murder, and rob, are allowed to roam the streets unwhipt of justice. *They are voters*—and therefore are suffered to commit all sorts of crimes with impunity.

In New York, a meeting of the Locofoco General Committee, at Tammany Hall, a few nights ago, was broken in upon by a gang of drunken rowdies of the party, with shirt sleeves rolled up and hats off, when a general assault upon one part, and flight upon the other, took place. Members of the committee were knocked down with chairs, sticks, tumblers, &c, and others escaped through the windows. The scene was frightful, till the lights were extinguished. This disgraceful scene originated in consequence of a dispute between the two sections of the Locofoco party, Hunkers and Barnburners. This is substantially the account given of the affair by the Locofoco papers.

But the worst of the matter is, that these men who violently break up a political meeting of their own party, are not only voters, but, as we learn from the N. Y. papers, are the men from among whom the police captains, and marshals, and the executive and administrative officers of the city are to be selected!!! What a prospect is thus held out of security to life and property, when such men are to be their chosen guards and protectors!

THE WOODWORTH PATENT.—In the case of Woodworth vs. Cook, in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Nelson has decided in favor of the defendant. The Judge, after referring to the various grounds of the complainants' claim, and showing all of them to be untenable, thus concludes his opinion: "It follows from these views, that the complainants have failed in establishing any case against the defendant for an infringement of the patent in this case, and a decree must be entered therefore dismissing the bill with costs.

The Washington Union says that "the manufacturing interest of this country was never in so flourishing a condition" as at present. This may do to tell the politicians at Washington, but manufacturers themselves know better. It is true that they are doing better now than for several years past, but their profits are still very moderate. The following, from a N. Y. paper of last week, is to the point, and will serve to show the fact as to many other cases:

Dividends.—The Atlantic (Lawrence) Cotton Mills Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of three per cent. payable Dec. 9. This is its first regular dividend and the Company went into operation in June, 1849.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 29th ultimo.

All descriptions of Cotton has declined about one-eighth of a penny per pound. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency.

The British Parliament had confirmed its free-trade policy.

In France things remained quiet.

Destructive Fires in California.—A fortnight's later news from California has been received, which brings San Francisco dates to the 16th November.

The Presidential election passed off quietly.—The Democratic ticket, it is stated, obtained a majority of about 15,000.

The city of Sacramento has been visited by a very disastrous fire, which is reported to have laid the entire city in ashes, with the exception of a few houses. It was attended with the further calamity of the loss of many lives, and the loss of property is stated to be immense.

Destructive fires had also occurred at San Francisco and Marysville.

At Sacramento forty squares were consumed, comprising all the space between N street south and I street north, and leaving houseless nine-tenths of the population. The loss is estimated at the extravagant figure of ten millions. The State Capitol was saved. Three hundred temporary buildings were erected among the ruins within nine days after the fire.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following ticket is proposed for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the Town of Fayetteville for the year 1853:

For Magistrate of Police,
WARREN WINSLOW, Esq.

For Commissioners:

Ward No. 1—James Sundy.
2—C. B. Mallett.
3—John H. Cook.
4—George McNeill.
5—A. A. McKethan.
6—Arch'd McLean.
7—T. M. Sackett.

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, Dec. 13.

Wiley elected Superintendent of Common Schools. Courts re-elected Treasurer. No Senator yet.

Death of John W. Crockett.—John W. Crockett, son of the celebrated Davy Crockett, died at Memphis on the 24th ultimo.

MARRIED,

In the Presbyterian Church, on the 7th, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. ALEX'R R. SMITH, of Cumberland county, to Miss MARGARET B. SMITH, of Fayetteville.

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst, by Neill McNeill, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL SMITH to Miss MARY, daughter of Duncan McMillan, Esq., all of Robeson.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. L. Clifton, Mr. WILLIAM DANLEY, of Sampson county, to Miss REBECCA BENNET, of Duplin county. [Raleigh and Hillsborough papers will please copy.]

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., by John McNeill, Esq., Mr. S. E. JOHNSON, of the firm of Johnson & Murchison, to AMANDA, daughter of James Worthy.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., of Diarrhœa, Col. WM. E. ANDERSON, Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State, in the 48th year of his age.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 5th inst., of a protracted and painful illness, Mr. JOHN GILCHRIST, an esteemed and worthy citizen, in the 67th year of his age.

In Sheffield, England, on the 16th ult., Mr. GEORGE OATES, Sen., of Charleston, S. C., in the 64th year of his age.

In this county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. MARGARET ANN PAGE, consort of Thomas J. Page, and second daughter of Col. David and Sabra Underwood, aged about 20 years.

In Robeson county, on the 28th ult., DANIEL McNEILL, Sr., in the 75th year of his age.

On Little River in this county, on Sunday the 21st ult., after a painful illness of two weeks, which she bore with christian resignation, Miss SARAH MORRISON, daughter of the late Daniel Morrison, dec'd.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 9—Str Southerner, with merchandise and passengers.

Dec 10—Str Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, with goods for A Stalkey, J H & J Martine, Stedman & Horne, J Utley, D Jones, Washington Manufacturing Co.

Dec 11—Str Evergreen, with goods for C A Harrison, C Banks, Cook & Johnson, H Branson, W P Mallett, Jas McRae.

Dec 11—Str Douglass, with boat Eliza McDougald, and goods for C N McAdoo, B Rose, R T Long, D & W McLaurin, Lawrence & Troy, C E Leete, E J Hale, R Murphy, J M Worth, J Evans, E A Viering, M Fetter, Cook & Taylor, McDonald & McMaster, P P Johnson, W H Haigh, J Miller, J Utley, J B Walton, Willkings & Co, J W Wright, W Dranghon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 13.

BACON—	12	a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	25	a
CANDLES—E. F.	14	a	New Orleans,	40	a
Adamantine	30	a 35	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
Sperm	50	a	Tanners',	60	a 70
COFFEE—Rio,	10	a 11	SALT—		
Laguira,	11	a	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75	a
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Alum, (bu.)	40	a
COTTON—			SEED—		
Strictly prime,	8¼	a	Flaxseed,	1 15	a 1 20
Prime,	8	a	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Fair,	7¾	a	SHOT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Com., pr. bag,	1 75	a
Gunny,	14	a 16	Buck,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	SPIRITS—		
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Peach Brandy,	65	a
COTTON YARNS—			Apple " new	40	a
No. 5 to 10,	16	a	North'n "	40	a 43
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	37	a 40
Brs. Sheetings,	6½	a 7	Northern "	30	a 35
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	32	a 35	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 37	a	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 12	a	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	3 87	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
New Corn,	55	a 60	Crushed,	9½	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	40	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	60	a	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	75	a	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Bar, assorted,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2	a 2 25
Hoop, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	3	a 4	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	13	a 14	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	6	a 7	WOOL—	20	a 21

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—sales light.

Cotton—sales from the middle to the latter part of the week made easily at 8¼, and a few as high as 8¾.

Flour—we continue our figures, but remark that considerable sales have been made for Superfine at 4 35 to 4 50.

Feathers in demand, much wanted at highest figures.

By telegraph from New York we learn that the Niagara's news had depressed cotton ¼ there. Another despatch states the decline at ¼ cent.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores—Turpentine, soft $3 05 to $3 10, hard 1 52½ to 1 55, a decline on previous quotations 15 to 20 for soft, and 7½ to 10 for hard, but little demand; Spirits market dull, quote at 47 to 48; Tar $2. Sales of 12 rafts Timber ranging from $5 to $10.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¼ to 9¾. N. C. Corn 72 to 73. Flour 5 50 to 6.

Total receipts of cotton 998,792 bales against 644,513 last year. Increase 354,172.

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 3d January next.

The services of Miss Charlotte H. Stone, of Vergennes, Vermont, have been secured, who brings the highest recommendations as a French scholar, a performer on Piano, and painter—which character she has fully sustained since she became associated with the institution. Other competent assistance will be secured, as it is the purpose of those interested to place the institution on the highest possible grounds.

The buildings will have been enlarged, and every necessary provision made for the convenient boarding of students before the opening of the school. Boys boarding in the village will be visited every evening by the Principal—indeed the very utmost attention will be paid to the moral and intellectual culture of the students. Board for any number of students can be procured in the village, from $6 to $7 per month, exclusive of lights. Some 12 or 15 can be provided for in the family of the Principal.

Tuition per Session as follows, viz:

For the Classics and higher Mathematics	$10 50
For English Branches	8 50
Extra:	
French Language	10 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument	17 50
Painting, Drawing, &c., &c.	5 00

Books and Stationery furnished at Booksellers' prices.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1852. 51-4tJ

W. PRIOR

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of the latest style.

—ALSO—

Pistols of all kinds, Silver Butter Knives, Shot Belts, &c. Dec. 14, 1852.—51-4w

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED—

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ and 25 lb. bags.
Raisins, in quarter, half and whole boxes.
Goshen Butter.
Fresh Soda Crackers.
Stuart's best Syrup.
Wines and Brandy for family use.
Teneriffe Wine for cooking.
Brandy, Whiskey and Rum, by the bbl.
Cheese, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, which we offer for CASH or Country Produce.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13. 51-2t

NEW BOOKS.

MEN'S WIVES; A Shabby Genteel story; and the History of Henry Esmond, Esq.; by Thackeray.
Loomis' Logarithm Tables. Morfit's Art of Tanning and Currying. Painters' and Gilders' Companion, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 13.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

DECEMBER 10, 1852.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools will meet at the Office of the Chairman of the Board, on the first Thursday in January 1853, that day will be the 6th of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n.

Carolinian copy. 51-3w

STARR, SON & CO.,

(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)

147 Water Street, New York,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, of their own manufacture, which they offer to cash and time buyers on the most liberal terms, at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with, and an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.

STARR, SON & CO.,

147 Water Street, New York.

December 11, 1852. 51-3m

FRUIT TREES, &c.

I HAVE now ready for delivery, a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, &c.

Appl. trees,	$1 50 per doz.	$10 00 per 100.
Peach "	1 50 " "	10 00 " 100.
Apricot "		25cts. each.
Nectarine		25 "
Cherry "		25 "
Plumb "		25 "
Almond "		25 "
Quince "		10 "
Dwarf Pear,	50 to $1 00	"

The Dwarf Pear will bear as young as an apple tree in good soil with a little lime or ashes, iron cinders, and a few bones, mixed in, and *will* stand the climate if the tree is grown low and bushy.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Osage Orange for hedges, $1 00 per hundred.

Dec. 10. 51-3t

WM. E. WINNER, (ARTIST.)

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he is now in Fayetteville and will remain until 1st January. Persons desirous of having PORTRAITS, either from Nature or the Daguerreotype, can now be accommodated. He may be found, for the present, at the store of Mr. H. L. Myrover, or at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House on Gillespie street.

Dec. 11, 1852. 51-2tpd

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE GRIST MILL in Fayetteville, lately Anderson's. Apply at this Office. Dec. 13.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, are requested to make payment in January next. Any persons having claims will present them for payment. J. J. GILCHRIST.

Dec. 13, 1852. 51-3t

F. & Western Plank Road Office, December 10, 1852.

THE following Resolution has passed the Board of Directors:

"Resolved, That as the Notes due this Company, given for the Stock of the Company, were called for and payable on the 1st day of December, (inst.,) notice be given that the President and Directors will proceed to advertise and sell, according to the Charter of the Company, the Stock of all those who fail to pay in full on or before the 1st day of January 1853."

The Road is in rapid course of completion, and the money must be paid.

51] ED. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

WE offer by the wholesale, 1000 PLOUGHS and 10,000 lbs. PLOUGH CASTINGS, which were made expressly for this market. They will be sold to the merchants of Fayetteville at a less price than they can be bought in New York and delivered in this market. They consist as follows:

400 No.	10	80 No.	19
400 A No.	6	10 No.	21
100 No.	11	10 Subsoil O & I	

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 13, 1852. 51-4w

McDONALD & McMASTER,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.

GILLESPIE STREET,

Yellow Building, between the Market House and Bank of the State.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec. 10, 1852. 51tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

Attorney at Law, and Agent for Pension and Bounty Land Claims,

ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend to any business requiring professional notice in the Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and will practice in the Counties of Anson, Richmond, Robeson and Bladen. All claims for Bounty Land or Pensions, entrusted to him, will be prosecuted in Washington City by his associate Attorney, A. H. MARKLAND, Esq., who was, for many years, a Clerk in the Pension Office, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted with all the Pension and Bounty Land Laws, and the sources from which evidence can be obtained to establish such claims.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION will be communicated to the following persons, or to their heirs, if they will address Mr. Richardson (post-paid) at his Office in Elizabethtown, viz:

Mrs. Jennet Armstrong, widow of Thomas Armstrong, of Cumberland.

Mrs. Mary Baldwin, widow of Joseph Baldwin, of Columbus.

Mrs. Lucy Brown, widow of Arthur Brown, Sampson.

Mrs. Sarah Bullard, widow of Jas. Bullard, Robeson.

Mrs. Martha Culbreath, widow of Neal Culbreath, Sampson.

Mrs. Milley Manuel, widow of Nicholas Manuel, Sampson.

Mrs. Winecy Porter, widow of Solomon Porter, Anson.

Mrs. Mary Powell, widow of Absalom Powell, Columbus.

Mrs. Obedience Sessoms, widow of Solomon Sessoms, Sampson.

Mrs. Helen Devane, widow of Thomas Devane, New Hanover.

Mrs. Ann Julia Devane, widow of —— Devane, Bladen.

Persons who served in any of the Indian wars, the war of 1812, or the war of the Revolution—their widows or legal representatives or heirs—will find it to their interest to communicate with Mr. R.

Dec. 10, 1852. 51-5t

TURPENTINE BOXES TO RENT.

THE undersigned propose to rent 75,000 Turpentine Boxes. The boxes are from 2 to 4 years old, and yield well; are 9 miles from this place and 3 from the Cape Fear River. For further particulars inquire by letter or otherwise, at this place.

JONES & BARFEE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1852. 51-5t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 1, 1852.

IN PURSUANCE of a Decree made by the September Term of the County Court, on Monday the 3d of Jan'y, I will sell to the highest bidder (at the Market House) that valuable lot, on the west side of Gillespie street, adjoining the premises of Mrs. Payne. Said lot belongs to the estate of the late Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, and will be sold on a credit of six months.

M. V. JONES, Executor.

51ts

Bladen Superior Court.

Melvin and others, vs. The Executors of Daniel Melvin. } Petition for Distribution.

IT having been referred to the undersigned Commissioners to take the account in this cause, the distributees of the late Daniel Melvin and all others in interest are hereby notified to be and appear before them at Elizabethtown, on Friday the 29th day of Jan'y next.

MAUGER LONDON.
WARREN WINSLOW,

Dec. 8, 1852. 51tt

Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by $1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year; being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates.—Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the U. States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March 1818, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous states or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records and archives of the nation; for authorising the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississipi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys and marshals; for authorising an additional regiment of mounted men for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians with equal diligence and energy as our own; for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the U. S. by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the U. S. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of peculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws in this respect are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give, to any of these officers or clerks, a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this government, from its foundation to the present day, to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been, that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide-sweeping whirlpool, we sat quit and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb in small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesman-like prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendancy of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the off-spring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that [illegible] of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore, let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home, we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1852.

Raisins! Raisins! Raisins!

100 whole, half and qr. boxes, new crop, first of the season, in ten days from New York. For sale by
Oct. 28.—38tf CH'S BANKS.

MILCH COW WANTED.

ANY one having a first rate one to sell, will please apply at the Observer Office. Sept. 27.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Sept. 8, 1852. 24 6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 80tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. GLOSSON,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf*

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,
HALL'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce; returns rendered with despatch.
Refer to E. P. Hill, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.
Oct. 13th, 1852. 34-6m

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, | Fayetteville.
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do, |
Elijah Fuller, Esq., |
Messrs. Cook & Taylor, |
" Cook & Johnson, |
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.
Oct. 8, 1852. 33Y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; largewharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:
E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "
May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 23, 1852. 19-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop, round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel.
Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of
GROCERIES.

☞ Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

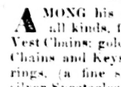
FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey-red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and, Brass-head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.
—ALSO—
25 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Hf. Hds. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers
An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.
Just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 4, 1852. 31tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,
(HIS OLD STAND.)



Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast-pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, (a fine stock); Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.
Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Sweeles and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.
Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.
Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.
McLEAN & JONES
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1852. 47tf

FALL AND WINTER,
1852-'53.

Card to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

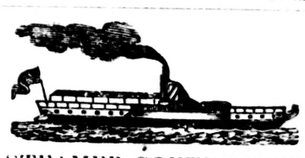
IF you visit Wilmington this Fall or Winter, do not fail to call at the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Store of SCOTT & BALDWIN. They are now opening one of the largest assortments of
Clothing and Fancy Dress Goods
ever before offered to the citizens of North Carolina; among which may be found every variety of Business Coats, Pants, latest style, and Vests of all the raging colors, as well as plain Satin and Cassimere. Their new and beautiful assortment of Fashionable Over-Coats cannot fail to please. The "Patent Make Seam" Shirt sold only by this house, is an article which every gentleman ought to wear who wants a pleasant fitting and desirable garment. Shirt Collars, Under Garments, Gloves, &c., &c., in great variety. All selling low for cash.
Our Merchant Tailoring Department is conducted by cutters of eminent skill; so that we are at all times prepared to make suits to measure, on the most approved style. A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand.
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, Importers of Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of their own superior manufacture.
Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1852. 27-tlJ

☞ Ladies' Riding Hats and Gentlemen's Riding Caps, for sale at the Green Street HAT STORE. D. GEE.
Nov. 19, 1852. 45tf

THE Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 8tf

The Brothers' Steamboat Company,
OR BANKS'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85-tf

A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't Cape Fear S. B. Co.
May 12, 1852. 90-tf

ALMANACS.
The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac and Turner's N. C. Almanac, for 1853. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 15.

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.
JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to concentrate his business more, offers for sale his farm on Ashpole, in Robeson county, containing nearly ONE THOUSAND ACRES, from 150 to 200 of which is under cultivation, producing cotton extremely well. The balance is woodland, and considered some of the best land in the county. On the premises are a dwelling and all necessary out houses; two cotton gins, one by horse, the other by water. Situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the country; a good school now in operation under the care of the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling. From 15 to 20 hands could be profitably employed in farming. It is also a good location for a country store, being from 10 to 50 miles distant from Fayetteville and Cheraw, the principal market towns, and in a thickly settled country. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as a purchaser would be sure to examine for himself.
Also, another tract, containing 360 acres, lying on the west bank of Lumber river, being good Turpentine and Timber Land, and about 8 miles from the above described land. Terms will be accommodating.
Messrs. Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and Duncan MacNair will show the lands.
MALCOM PURCELL.
October 2, 1852. 35tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.
Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.
Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harllesville Road.
JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 47tf

REMOVAL.

SAML J. HENSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")
Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.
His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.
The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts.
July 12, 1852. 6tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov. 15, 1852. 42tf

LOOK AT THIS.

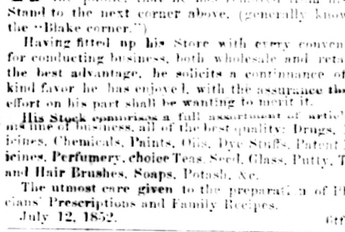
A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.
HARDY BARNES.
Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 42tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves.



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.
I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.
Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c.
ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.
Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES**, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.
Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.
C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 10tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, cheaper, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofing is now done will compare favorably with any other kind of fireproof Roofing.
SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.
☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fireproof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.
P. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 2tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 BBLS. PORK,
10 " Fish Herrings.
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMSON & [illegible]
Nov. 8, 1852.

CUMBERLAND [illegible]

THE Eighteenth Session of this [illegible] will commence on the 1st Monday in January, 1853, under the direction of the Principal, assisted by competent and efficient Principal, Rev. S[illegible]
This institution is [illegible] pupils a thorough [illegible] the popular pronunciation [illegible] duties of life. The Proprietors [illegible] selected Philosophical and [illegible] will be ready for use at the [illegible]
The accommodations [illegible] connected with the [illegible] no apprehension in reference to [illegible] entertained by those wishing [illegible] wards in school for a series of [illegible] the Proprietors and the wants [illegible] the perpetuity of the Church [illegible] reach of ordinary contingencies [illegible] it distinctly understood, that [illegible] tuous lives and their immediate [illegible] applied to patrons generally. [illegible] Thorough scholarship will be [illegible] need not apply; mediocrity [illegible]
Tuition as heretofore—[illegible] vancement of the pupils. [illegible] Fuel, servant-hire, &c. $45 per [illegible]

For the benefit of those [illegible] friends, the Proprietors [illegible] Mrs. Colton, who has had [illegible] success in teaching, to take [illegible] of girls, in an entirely separate [illegible] buildings, where a systematic [illegible] will be given. The pupils will [illegible] of the teachings and lectures [illegible] experiments in philosophy.
The services of Mr. J. L. Kennedy [illegible] years instructer in Rev. Mr. Barnes' [illegible] borough, have been secured [illegible] A few girls would be received [illegible] avail themselves of the privileges [illegible] wards, may apply to the Proprietors [illegible] ton. As the number of [illegible] as no instructer will be employed [illegible] then will necessarily [illegible] cheap but a thorough [illegible] mental, for our daughters. [illegible] those interested are respectfully [illegible] prietors.

To the above notice of Cumberland [illegible] Proprietors, I deem it proper to [illegible] conformity with their wishes, [illegible] gaged in the school, and will [illegible] their wishes, and the [illegible]
S. COLTON.
Dec. 2, 1852. 4tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to announce to parents, guardians, and the public generally, that they have procured the services of Rev. [illegible] J. Smyth, graduate of Dublin and [illegible] ties, to take charge of the above [illegible] Mr. Smyth, from long experience [illegible] rary attainments, as teacher [illegible] qualified to insure satisfaction [illegible] sons and wards under his care. [illegible] scholar, disciplinarian and [illegible] and fewer still his superiors. [illegible] with the Principal, and in the [illegible] month. Tuition from $12 [illegible] months. The institution will [illegible] tion of students on the second Monday [illegible]
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL C. McNAIR,
DUNCAN McLAURIN.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Oct. 27, 1852. 50tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for [illegible] ing, cementing and riveting Bands with [illegible] rivets. The Bands are [illegible] chines, made expressly [illegible] difficulty of bands [illegible] common way of making them [illegible] this process. Bands made [illegible] with evenly, run true, and [illegible] the drum or pully, and will [illegible] more power than those made [illegible] Ties are made out of the best selected [illegible] Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern [illegible] and will be sold as low as can be bought [illegible]
LEWIS HYDE.
Hunt's Store P. O. [illegible] N. C.
Hand Stamps for Loose Work [illegible]
REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. [illegible] Chas. F. Sticher, Salem; Peter [illegible] Miner; Mr. Early, Hodgen Mines [illegible] Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. [illegible] ville.
Jan'y 22, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, containing [illegible] hundred Acres of finely [illegible] Waccamaw river, near the head of [illegible] cessible at all seasons of the year to [illegible] flat-boats. Three thousand acres [illegible] have been boxed and worked for three years. [illegible] premises are a dwelling house, and all necessary [illegible] buildings. There are three [illegible] land under fence, well adapted to the [illegible] tions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL MILL SEAT with a mill frame ready for raising, convenient to an abundance of Timber. In addition to the [illegible] tages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in the [illegible] tion of country; and its nearness to [illegible] time market as the State affords, enhances the [illegible] this location so well adapted to the vicinity of a rapidly improving community.
For terms, apply to the undersigned at Conwayboro, S. C., where all applications, (post paid), will receive prompt attention. TOM. F. GOLDSMITH.
Oct. 15, 1852.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, of good character and scholarship, to take charge of the Marlborough Male Academy for the ensuing year. Applicants are expected to be fully competent to prepare students thoroughly for the South Carolina College. The income of the School fund, 3 per cent., will be the Teacher's salary. The School will yield an income of a Thousand or Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.
Also, a Lady to take charge of the Female Academy.
Applications will be received until the 27th December next, when an election will be held, and the successful candidates notified of their selection.
Testimonials of character and scholarship will be required.
Communications must be addressed to
C. A. THORNWELL,
Sec'y Board Trustees, Bennettsville, S. C.
Nov. 12, 1852. 45tf7D

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables.
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church.
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they hope for a continuance of the same.
JOHN J. PHILLIPS
ROBERT WOOTEN
Jan'y 31, 1852. 6tf